744 the Bahrain government in 1948, and transferred to the Public Health Department in 1952. There are no local health services, but constituted municipal authorities in Manama, Muharraq and Hedd oversee the sanitation in their respective towns.

744 748 A quarantine medical officer is attached to the headquarters staff of the British Resident for the Persian Gulf at Bahrain. He advises with the different local governments and supervises the conduct of international quarantine regulations in the Persian Gulf area.

747 743 The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church of America supports hospitals for men and women at Manama, and carries on an active medical program among the people of the islands. The Bahrain Petroleum Company maintains a hospital and dispensaries for the benefit of its Bahraini and other personnel, and co-operates with the government medical services in its mosquito control campaign. A Persian Gulf Medical Society was organized at Bahrain in 1945 for the interchange of information among the doctors in the region.

Medical Institutions

743 **Hospitals and Dispensaries.** In 1951, the government medical service operated 2 general hospitals at Manama—a hospital for men, with a capacity of 60 beds, and a separate unit for women, with a capacity of 54 beds. It also maintained isolation hospitals for men and women, with 12 and 16 beds, respectively; a tuberculosis hospital for men with 13 beds; a mental hospital with accommodations for 25 men and women; and, on one of the islands, a quarantine hospital which had 20 permanent beds and facilities for expansion in case of need. Women's clinics were conducted at Muharraq and Hedd: the former had 16 beds for maternity cases and the latter, 3 beds. In addition to the clinic services connected with the general hospitals, dispensaries were established for men at Muharraq, Hedd, Sitra, Karzakkan and West Rafaa, and for women at East Rafaa,

Sukal Khamis and Karzakkan. Venereal disease and trachoma clinics were carried on in the boys' schools, and regular school health services in the girls' schools.

The Reformed Church of America started a medical mission in Manama at the end of the last century. Its Mason Memorial Hospital has sections for men and women which, in 1951, had a combined capacity of 100 beds, as well as outpatient clinics.

The Bahrain Petroleum Company maintains a hospital at Awali for the care of its employees. The division for the British and the American staff had a capacity of 40 beds in 1951, while that for the Arab and the Indian personnel had a capacity of 70 beds. The Company also operates dispensaries at its refinery and in the towns of Manama and Sitra.

Laboratories. A laboratory which undertakes examinations for all the government institutions is connected with the men's hospital in Manama. It has facilities for the performance of microscopic, bacteriologic, serologic and biochemical tests. Serologic, bacteriologic and clinical laboratories are attached to the hospital of the oil company in Awali. Clinical facilities are also available in the mission hospital. X-ray departments are incorporated in the government and the industrial hospitals.

Schools. No schools for the training of medical personnel exist in Bahrain, but plans are under consideration for the development of a course for the training of nurses in the government hospitals at Manama. Medical assistants are trained in all the general hospitals.

Personnel

Physicians. Twenty-four British, American and Indian doctors were associated with hospitals in Bahrain in 1952. Of this number, 11 were in the government hospitals, 2 in the mission hospital and 11 in the oil industry hospital. A few Indian doctors are engaged in private practice in the town of Manama.

Dentists. One dentist is engaged by the